NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870.

Vol. XXIX No. 9,027.

FOREIGN NEWS. SPAIN.

PRINCE ENRIQUE DE BOURBON KILLED BY THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.

MADRID, Saturday, March 12, 1870. The duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Enrique de Bourbon occurred this morning. The latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Gens. Cordova and Alaminor. Those of the Prince | for eight days. were Schor Rubio and another (name unknown). both Republican Deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement.

The meeting between Prince Enrique de Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier took place seven miles from the walls of Madrid. The principals drew lots for the first shot, and Prince Enrique wen. The adversaries exchanged their fire at 10 paces, without result. They then advanced on each other At seven paces, Prince Enrique fired and missed. The Duke returned the fire with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell to the ground, and in a few moments ex-

The Duke of Montpensier showed the utmost calmness during the combat, but was much affected when informed of its result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offers to provide for his widow and

The quarrel was caused by a harsh letter against the Duke which the Prince addressed to the Montpensierists. Enrique de Bourbon was brother of the Prince de Assis: consort of the ex-Queen Isabella, and consin of the Dutchess of Montpensier.

Another account states that the duel was caused by some insulting letters written by Prince Henry, branding Montpensier as a Jesuit conspirator, and calling him a bloated French pastry cook. Gens-Alaminor and Cordova and Col. Soler acted as the seconds of the Duke, and three republican Deputies to the Cortes performed the same service for Henry of Bourbon. The Prince won the choice of weapons and ground, and the right to the first shot. The distance was 10 paces, the combatants firing alternately The weapons used were revolvers. The first and second shots of the Prince de Bourbon missed. At his third the bullet grazed the cheek of the Duke, causing a slight wound.

Montpensier's first shot missed, his second slightly wounded the Prince, and his third proved fatal, the ball entering the forehead of the Prince and killing him instantly. The Duke exclaimed, "My God! What have I done?" and swore to pro tect the Prince's children.

Montpensier and his seconds are in Madrid, and

When the Duke had fired twice, the seconds en deavored to effect a reconciliation, but the Prince was furious and refused all offers. It is rumored that a French intrigue is at the bottom of the duel. HENRY OF BOURBON AND THE DUKE DE MONT-

PENSIER. Prince Henry of Bourbon and the Dake de Montpensier, the combatants in the fatal duel thus re-ported, were both remarkable men and have figured prominently in the recent intrigues for the Spanish Prince Henry of Bourbon, who held the Spanish

title of Duke of Seville and ranked as Infanta of Spain was born on the 17th of April, 1823. He was the second son of the Duke of Cadiz and brother to Francisco d Assis the husband of ex-Queen Isabella. On the 5th of May, 1847, he married Donna Helena de Castelvi y Shelly Pernandez de Cordova at Rome. During part of the reign of Queen Isabella, Prince Henry was the most important person of Spain, and was considered intellectually and morally much superior to his brother, the king He did not however exercise the influence his ability and relationship to the king might be supposed to have seenred him. The king preferred the counsel of others, and the prince and Queen Isabella disagreed in consequence of the partiality shown by her for Marfori and his friends. He once informed her if that Marfori, his agents, friends, and adulators, continued to be all in all in the palace he would never return there in his life. At the age of 27 he was Vice-Admiral of the Spanish fleet. In Marsh, 1867, a royal decree deprived him of that position and his rank as Infanta of Spain. In a letter published this year, Prince Henry assailed the Duke de Montpensier, referred to the advice which he had given to Queen Isabella, and vindicated the policy he had pursued. This document, which was addressed to Gen. Prim, intensified the feud existing between the prince and the Duke de Montpensier, whom he regarded as one of the instruments of the peaceful and friendly relations which have in the political persecution he suffered in Spain. He was generally considered an aspirant for the throne, but di avowed any designs upon it in the letter to which we

The Duke de Mentpensier is a son of Louis Philippe and has, for the last 21 years, occupied an influential position in Spanish affairs. Since the deposition of Queen Isabella he has incessantly intrigued for the throne, and in various communications he has given expressions to his sentiments on the results of the Revolution and the Constitution of 1869. He was lately nominated for the Cortes, and received about 30,000 votes, but was defeated. He possesses considerable wealth, and has used it freely in his late political projects. In all the letters which Prince Henry has published, with a view to affect the question of the throne, he has invariably characterized Montpensier as cold-blooded, cold-hearted, mercenary, and hypocritical, and, doubt less, welcomed the challenge to the duel in which he fell, shot down by his cooler antagonist. Lately, Montpensier wrote a letter in answer to some auxiety respecting his views of the throne. He said: "With respect to my position as a candidate for the throne, I desire that it may be understood, once and for all, that I am not, and have not been, a pretender to the Crown. When special circumstances obliged me in December, 1868, to address the public press-whose mission I respect while deploring its errors-I declared in the most explicit manner that I was perfectly prepared to respect the decision of the Constituent Cories, the sole representatives for me, then as now, of the national sovereignty." This explanation, little credited by the public of Madrid, was not deemed sufficient to put at rest well-founded misgivings. Now, however, the Duke of Montpensier has, in all probability, killed his remaining chances for the throne with the same

THE CARLISTS.

It is reported that in spite of the constant vigilance of the anthorities on both sides of the frontier, numbers of Carlists have crossed into Spatn.

TROUBLES OF THE EX-QUEEN. PARIS, Saturday, March 12, 1870. The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and her husband, Don Francisco d'Assis, have agreed to submit their

differences to arbitration. The tribunal will be composed of five persons, on

of whom will be Jules Favre. ROME.

THE DEMAND FOR A FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE IN THE COUNCIL ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEG, MA OF INFALLIBILITY—NO INTENTION OF WITH-PRAWING THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM ROME. PARIS, March 13, 1870.

It is reported that Count Darn, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will issue a manifesto explaining the policy of France toward the Œcumenical Council. Court Daru has not demanded that Francehave representative in the Council because of the poposed

introduction of the dogma of infallibility, but count of the publication of the schema, which were - Jouch the question of Church and State. drawing the French troops from Rome; they as

there to defend the territorial rights, not the religious claims of the Holy See. The London journals consider the French note to Rome a diplomatic error, into which Ollivier was led by following the advice of Jules Favre.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF COUNT MONTALEMBERT-ATTACKS UPON JULES FAVRE—KING LEOPOLD TO VISIT PARIS—FEARS OF A SENATE OPPOSI-TION—THE CORPS ADJOURNED.

The Count de Montalembert, Chief of the Liberal Catholic party, is dead. All the journals, including the Ultramontane organs, appear in mourning. The Count de Montalembert was in his 60th year.

Favre bitterly for having in his last discourse in the Corps Legislatif promised his aid to the Ministry. The King of the Belgians is expected here to-night

or to-morrow. Rumor anticipates that the Senate will refuse to adopt the Scnatus Consultum introducing liberal reforms in the system of nominating mayors, and fears are entertained of a conflict between that body and the Ministry. The Corps Legislatif has adjourned

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. London, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

The Saturday Review to-day has another editorial article on the subject of the "Shricking Sisterhood," ridiculing the tendencies of the American women, but distinguishing, however, between "the undemonstratively beneficent and the mere social theo-

The Saturday Review of to-day, in reviewing the recent debates on the Irish Land bill, thinks the difficulties of that measure are fast vanishing before the earnest purpose of both political parties.

BILL FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, March 13, 1870. The Cabinet has decided on a measure to be submitted to Parliament, which has for its object the enforcement of the laws in Ireland. It is based on Althorp's law of 1833 and Grey's law of 1847. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to have power to proclaim districts where unusual trouble exists. Extraordinary power of arrest and detention are granted to magistrates in such districts after proclamation. In some cases police and jury trials are dispensed The police force is to be largely increased. The bill will be introduced on Thursday by the Right Honorable Chichester Fortescue, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP.

London, Saturday, March 12, 1870. The arrival of the steamer Smidt at New-York has had the effect of strengthening confidence in the safety of the City of Boston. The belief is now general, both here and at Liverpool, that the missing steamer will be heard from at the Azore Islands.

RUSSIA.

THE LATE MR. BURLINGAME, AND HIS WORK

AND FAME AEROAD.
JEROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1 St. Petersburg, Peb. 23.-The sudden death of Mr. Burlingame this morning has taken by surprise all St. Petersburg, and we can hardly realize yet that it is true. It is barely three weeks since the Chinese Embassy arrived here under the escort of an attaché of the Foreign Office, and but a week since they actually entered on their duties. Russia has important interests with China, and the position of the Siberian traders needed mending. The Government met, therefore, the Embassy in the spirit in which it came, and resolved to receive it at once and cordially. After Mr. Burlingame had paid his first visit to Prince Gortchakoff he received calls from the high court officials, and Gortchakoff, in spite of his gout, which gives him great pain, returned the visit in person. It was arranged that the Chinese Ministers should have formal audience of the Emperor with the ceremonial usually for embassadors only Accordingly, last Wednesday, a week ago to-day, the tate carriages were brought out, and the ministers. ecretaries, and interpreters were conducted to the Winter Palace; and, after passing through halls filled with officers and soldiers, and taking tea in the White Hall, were ushered into the Gold Room, where the whole Court was assembled. The Empress received with the Emperor-a new and unusual thing-and the other members of the Imperial family were present. Mr. Burlingame, in presenting his credentials, made the usual formal address of the wishes of the Emperor of China for the health of the Emperor and family, the prosperity of Russia, and for peace between the two Empires, and gracefully complimented the services of Gen. Vlangally, the Russian Minister at Pekin. The General is a great friend of the Burlingame policy, and happened to be present. The Emperor's reply I will quote in full, as a speech from Alexander II. is a rarity: "I am very glad to see you here, since your presence is a new proof always existed between us and China. I hope that your negotiations here will only confirm these excellent relations and will serve more than all to increase our commercial relations. I am at the same time very glad to see the interests of China represented by the citizen of a friendly State which is especially sympathetic to us." Mr. Burlingame, who before all else was an American, was greatly pleased with this last sentence, and particularly by the marmur of suppressed applause which followed it. was then presented to the Empress, and in turn presented the other members of the Mission. Subsequently, Mr. Burlingame had some pleasant conversation with the Emperor, in which he said that the American people reverenced him for his decree of emancipation almost as much as "their sainted Lincoln." The Emperor seemed very much touched, and replied, "I do not deserve it. I have never done as much as he." "Yes, but your Majesty did it first " was Mr. Barlingame's answer. The Emperor then expressed a hope that the report of Gen Grant's proposed visit to Europe was true; and on Mr. Burlingame's speaking of the promised journey of the Grand Duke Alexis to America, the Emperor called to the Grand Duke, and introduced him to Mr. Burlingame. The young Prince, who is as handsome as he is diffident, blushed very red, and said h would like to go very much, but he was a little afraid of the recentions the American people gave, such as they were then giving to Prince Arthur. Mr. Burlingame told him that he looked strong, and that, if he had a good digestion, he thought he could stand it. These incidents were told me by Mr. Bur-

lingame, when I saw him a few hours afterward. Mr. Burlingame appeared at that time in perfect health, but he had a slight cough, and I have since learned that he was a little indisposed before leaving Berlin. He frequently said that he would be glad to have a few weeks rest and quiet before beginning again the round of dinners and balls that he was obliged to undergo in every capital. On Friday he was somewhat unwell and kept his bed, and Dr. Carrick, an English physician, was cailed in who said that there was some trouble of the liver united with a tendency to congestion in the right lung. This, however, was not developed before Saturday, and even then it was thought that in a couple of days it would be all over and that Mr. Burlingame could go out. At the advice of friends other physicians were called in, and on Sunday Dr. Zdekaner, physician to the Empress, and Dr. Borkin, two most eminent physicians of St. Petersburg, were consulted. They considered the case a very severe one, but thought that if the disease could be prevented from spreading until the crisis was past, which they predicted for last night, the result would be favorable. Mr. Burlingame was at that time in very severe pain, and was unable to lie down, but sat in an arm-chair. Monday the pain was somewhat eased, and there was almost no change in his state up to last evening. His wife and eldest son, who were with him, though apprehensive, were very hopeful, and there was thought to be reason for postponing the dinner which Mr. Curth, our Minister, was to give last evening in honor

of Washington's birthday. The dinner was accordingly given at Mr. Curtin's residence and was one of the finest entertainments of the Winter. Prince Gortchakoff was too feeble to venture out, but it was attended by Mr. Wertmann, his adjunct, Mr. Stremoonkoff, the Director of the Asiatic Department, Gen. Vlangally, Prince Lieven, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, all the Embassadors, Foreign Ministers, and heads of missions and military agents, the American Consul, and The Radical journals of this city attack Jules by the two Chinese Ministers and their Secretaries.

Mr. Curtin is exceedingly popular at St. Petersburg, both at the Court and in society, and Prince Gortchakoff told Mr. Burlingame that if he could have had his choice he could not have selected a better man. Their Excellencies, Sun and Tchih, were objects of great curiosity, and by the aid of the inter-

preters a lively conversation was kept up with them, Mr. Burlingame passed a bad night, being first delirious and then unconscious. The physician was constantly in attendance, and declared the crisis passed about 6 this morning. Soon after a paralysis of the lungs set in, the breath gradually ceased, and by 71 he was dead, so quick and sudden was the termination of the disease. Mr. Curtin, who was sent for as soon as there seemed to be danger, arrived just as he died. The physicians were the best that could be had, and another doctor, sent specially by the Empress, said that the patient [could be in no better hands.

As soon as Mr. Burlingame's death became known. the Emperor and Empress sent, through Prince Gortchakoff, an expression of their sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Burlingame, to which the Prince added a very touching tribute of his own. Various members of the Diplomatic body have already called with offers of service. During the short time he was here, Mr. Burlingame had already made many friends, for he was a very genial man, and inspired warm feelings in all with whom he was brought into close relations. A general and sincere sympathy and regret for his loss is expressed on all

A east has been taken from the face, which has resumed its usual quiet and pleasant look, and the body is to be embalmed in order to be sent to America. The funeral will be on Saturday at 2 p. m., at the English Church. The Emperor has intimated his intention of being present.

The Chinese, from highest to lowest, are deeply affected by the death of their chief, and are in great bewilderment and distress. The mission will, however, continue, and until news is received from Pekin, Sun and Tchih will be at the head of it. Mr. Brown, who, next to Mr. Burlingame, was the most important man, is now in Ireland, but is expected here on Sunday.

I had long and frequent conversations with Mr. Burlingame before his illness, and it was easy to see that his heart was in his work. He considered it a crusade for reform and progress, as much so as the anti-Slavery struggle in America, and said that if he had not been schooled in that contest he should never have had the courage and energy to take up this. During his illness he said once that he was weary of fighting against all the world. But Mr. Burlingame, while interesting himself so deeply in China, was still a thorough patriot, and lost no opportunity of doing what he could for the United States. This loss to China is irreparable, for no foreigner will probably ever have that great, unwavering confidence which the Chinese reposed in him. Gen. Vlangally said this afternoon, very sadly: "We might as well stop now, I fear it is all over." And what Mr. Burlingame was trying to do for China, was a service equally to America and to the world.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WHY LORD CLARENDON'S NOTES ON MR. FISH'S DISPATCH WERE DISREGARDED-PROSPECT OF A RENEWAL OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, March 13.-It was announced several weeks ago that all correspondence and negotiations in case of the Alabama claims had been suspended. Now, however, the matter has assumed a new aspect, and there is likely to be further correspondence, which may lead to new negotiations, and possibly an adjustment of the long-pending difficulties between the two Governments. Secretary Fish, it will be remembered, in a very able and elaborate dispatch on this subject, reopened the whole question, and took occasion to recapitulate the positions assumed by our Government, and the grievous wrongs sustained by our commerce. This dispatch was not well received by Her Majesty's Minister, as it presented a formidable array of facts and arguments. In answering this dispatch, Lord Clarendon respectfully declined, in a brief note, to continue the correspondence, which declination was read to the Secretary of State by Mr. Thornton, Accompanying this note was an elaborate document or statement which was neither dated nor signed, and which was not read to the Secretary of State. Some time after, Secretary Fish learned that the accompanying document was intended as an answer to his dispatch. Not having any official knowledge of this fact, he immediately addressed a note to Lord Clarendon through the British Minister to know whether the unsigned document was to be regarded as an official answer to the dispatch. No reply has yet been received. If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary will reply to it at once. The English Government is naturally anxious that the Alabama question should be adjusted; but the part taken by Mr. Thornton and Lord Clarendon in this matter is thought to be not creditable from pres-

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

ADMIRAL POOR'S INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT SAGET-THE LATTER CONSIDERS THE EXPLA-TIONS OF THE ADMIRAL A MENACE, AND IS

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, dated at

Cape Haytien, Feb. 12. Admiral Poor has called upon the Provisional President, and after the usual interchange of civilities, acquainted him with the object of his visit to that port. The President summoned his Cabinetand the Admiral explained the instructions he had received from his Government-namely, that negotiations were pending between the United States and San Domingo, and that while they were pending. the Government had determined with its whole power to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytian or any other government with that of the Dominicans; and if any attempt should be made upon the Dominicans during the negotiations under the Haytian or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return. The President and Secretary of State expressed the hope that friendly relations now existing between Hayti and the United States would not be interrupted, and that while they were aware of their weakness they knew their rights and would maintain them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy. Admiral Poor afterward learned, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States Government

accompanied by force. THE LATE VOTE IN SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- One of the journals of New-York has a letter from a correspondent at San Domingo, dated the 20th, which states that Azua, Santa Cruz and Seybo had gone strongly in favor of annexation. It is strange that such intelligence should have been received from Seybo, because that place is in the interior, at least 110 or 120 miles from San Domingo, and to reach it would require a travel of at least three days on horseback. The people of Seybo could, by no possibility, have ascertained that the election was to be held so early as the 19th, though the partisans of Baez may have been advised beforehand. It may be well asked, How could the news of the result get back to the capital even before the notice of an election could have reached Seybo! There are no lines of telegraph in San Domingo. No polls were opened, for the election was being held in the capital by merely taking the names of those who favored the project.

CUBA.

his followers have escaped from Camaguey and gone toward Las Tunas. The Government troops in the vicinity of Trinidad have recently killed 100 insurgents. A judge yesterday illegally released the Masons who were in jail. Capt.-Gen. de Rodas thereupon placed the judge in Moro Castle and ordered the Masons to report themselves to the city jail as

under arrest. INQUIRY IN THE CORTES AS TO PROPOSITIONS FOR THE SALE OF THE ISLAND-GEN, PRIM'S

EXPLANATIONS. MADRID, March 13.-In the Cortes, yesterday, a Deputy asked if there was any foundation for the statement made by a New-York journal that Senator Summer said he had received propositions from Gen. Prim for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United States. Gen. Prim pronounced the statement utterly false.

An interpellation regarding the granting of political privileges to Cuba having been addressed to the Government by the Cortes, Gen. Prim replied that no election for Deputies to the Cortes had been held in that island, the authorities reporting that the time had not yet arrived, and the troubles were not all ended.

THE CIGARMAKERS AT KEY WEST.

Washington, March 13.—Supervisor Kryzanowski writes to Commissioner Delano from Key West, Florida, that he has been informed that the Spanish authorities at Havana have given notice to several of the proprietors of the cigar factories at Key West, who have also branch houses at Havana, that if they continued to employ Cuban refugees or native Cubans in their factories, their property in Havana would be confiscated. The Supervisor has been instructed to obtain more explicit information on the subject. The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the matter.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE-FAILURE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO KEEP ITS PROM-ISES-REPRESENTATIONS OF GEN. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-Secretary Fish received mail from Gen. Sickles, Minister at Madrid, to-day, and it is understood that the Spanish authorities are as far as ever from keeping their promises with the Government in relation to emancipation in Cuba, and the speedy release of American citizens, and satisfaction for executions of American citizens without trial. There is no doubt that the correspondence now in progress between this Government and the Spanish authorities will prove highly interesting when made public.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE-ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

OF THE UNITED STATES. A meeting of the Cuban League was held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening. Among those present were Gens. Allen, Hayes, Graham, Dowling, Duryea, Morris and Avery; Cols. Ethan Allen and Purdy; Capt. Raymond; the Hons. T. C. Stewart and B. Casserley Messrs. Douglas Taylor, W. S. Hoes, J. N. Knapp and Col Mascias, and several other members of the Cuban Patriotic Junta. It was announced that \$300 was in the treasury, and that a mass meeting will be held at Cooper Institute on the 4th of April. Gen. Allen read the follow-

Institute on the 4th of April. Gen. Allen read the following address:

To the People of the United States: The people of Cuba are battling for independence. They have been so far persevering, self-sacrificing, heroic. The recital of their wrongs should awaken for them the sympathy of Christendom. The blood of their marryrs, already shed in vindeation of their rights, has consecrated their land to freedom, and given the story of another "Spartan struggle" to the historian of future generations. Cuba looks to the people of the United States for such aid and comfort as may be found in the open acknowledgment of sympathy. She asks but little, very little, no more than a hearty "God speed you," from those whose fathers have trod the same terrible path. Shall she look in vain for this good cheer! Shall we, by refusing to the patriots of Cuba the support of a public expression of our good will, on the plea that as neutrals we can have no interest in their cause, thus stigmatize as wanton meddlers in the affairs of others, the names of Lafayette and Kosciusko! Eccause of the intumate commercial and social intercourse between the people of Cuba and of the United States, because of their inear relationship geographically, and, more than this, because of the bond of brotherhood which should unite those who have achieved, and those who are striving for self-government, Cuba has the right to expect from us the hand of friendship; and to dony this right, or to be false as a friend, after having lured her people to their present condition by the force of an example, is to brain ourselves as the lexanot of Republics. How stands the record at the present time! And have our natural obligations to dustain, by all legal means, the oppressed against the oppressor been fullilled!

We, the people of the United States, are arraigned be-

We, the people of the United States, are arraigned be We, the people of the United States, are arraghed of fore the world as wanting in ordinary charity to Cuba. The indifference with which we hear of the misfortunes of her patriots, of her helpless women and more helpless children, changing their homes from the palace to the cave, suffering, starving and dying for their devotion to a principle, convict us on this indictment.

We are arraigned on the charge of helping the strong against the weak, of faisely embracing, when we should smite, and of smiting where we should embrace. The

Cuba.

Fellow-countrymen, it is due to ourselves, as well as to Cuba, that this record should be reversed. This has not been our record heretefore with other struggling nationalities, and we are persuaded will not remain so now, when our citizens are brought to a knowledge of the facts as they are.

We do not propose, nor is it necessary, to violate are. o not propose, nor is it necessary, to violate We do not propose, nor is it necessary, to viocate our laws. But, we owe to Caba, charity, good-will, and above all, impartial neutrality, and if the laws stand in the way of meeting this debt, then change the laws. We the people, are the source of power, and may dictate the law, and cannot therefore shield ourselves behind statutory phrascology from the odium of not fulfilling our matural obligations toward a people struggling to be free. Let us so speak that the Excentive of the nation, and our Leprescatatives in Congress, shall extend beliggerent

tory phrasecology from the odium of not fulfilling our natural obligations toward a people struggling to be free. Let us so speak that the Executive of the nation, and our Representatives in Congress, shall extend behigerent rights to the patriots, and all will be well. We are not required to raise or to equip battailons of men, or to furnish ships of war; we are only called upon to say that the heart of the nation is with the oppressed Cubans, and to demand of those who represent us, that a neutrality which is really impartial shall be observed. With such a neutrality secured, the 40,000 mnarmed Cuban heroes may obtain for themselves the equipments of war, when Spain obtained her gunboats, and after that, "a fair field and no favor, and God defend the right."

The "Cuban League of the United States" is organized to give practical consolidation to the sentiment of American citizens, and the moral support of the same in securing to Cuba, by all legal mears, the inalienable right of self-government. It is proposed to so arouse public sympathy, by mass meetings and through the press, that the rights of beligerents shall be secured to the patriots.

The League will hold a grand mass meeting in Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of April next. It is desired that branch organizations be formed throughout the country, and, as far as possible, on the same night or the fuecting in this city, that meetings be held in other prominent cities of the Union. Friends throughout the nation, who may read this address will assist materially if they will organize at once, and report progress as well as apply for information to the President, No. 218 Broadway. We carnestly request the cooperation of all philanthrope men and women in this cause. This address is issued to all classes and conditions of citizens, whatever may be their political or religious opinions. In grateful recollection of those who ore repeating the story of Washington and his comperers. From the North and from the South, the East and West,

Respectfully,
ETHAN ALLEN,
WM. H. MORRIS,
On behalf WM. H. MORRIS, T. E. STEWART, A. DURYEE, Cuban League A. DURYEE,
J. M. MACIAS,
J. J. BARTLEIT.

Cuban League
of the
United States.

New-York, March 12, 1870. MEXICO. THE DISORDERS IN SONORA.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- A letter just received by R. C. McCormick, delegate from Arizona, has the following regarding political affairs in the State of Sonora. The elder Gandera, ex-Governor of Sonora, is reported to be on the Rio Mayo with a large party of lexicans and Indians, prepared to fight Gov. Pesqueira and his troops. To meet him, Pesqueira is impressing men into the service, and many of the people are fleeing to the mountains, and to Arizona and California, to avoid Young Miguel Gandera is in command of the

THE NATURE OF THE LATE GRANT OF AMPLE POWERS-REVOLUTIONARY COMPLAINTS-MR. SEWARD'S COMPLIMENTS.

MEXICO, Feb. 14.—The act passed by Congress, granting to the Executive "ample facilities" for six months, decrees the suspension of the guarantees designated in the Constitution; authorizes the occupation of all personal property if public interest requires it, and the necessity be urgent; subjects the liberty of the press to the law of 1855 with respect to writings which might GEN. GOICOURIA'S ESCAPE—THE FREEMASONS. affect, directly or indirectly, the public order or the HAVANA. March 12.—Gen. Goicouria and some of prestige of the Government, the latter having the right

to impose a fine on the offenders or imprisonment. The Governors of the States are authorized to act in compli ance with the foregoing provisions. Every person is obliged to render personal service in case the national welfare requires it. Wearing of certain arms is prohibited; but the permitted ones can be carried under stipulated conditions. For mere political offenses no capital punishment is to be inflicted; but from the very noment that arms are resorted to, the offense ceases to be political. Such are the main points of the extraordinary powers granted to President Juarez that he may insure the restoration of peace. As seen as the next Congress assembles, he is, however, to render account of

the use made of the authority conferred on him. The revolutionists questionably say that they have risen against the Government because Juarez has neg lected and utterly disregarded the holiest duty toward the country, and not contented with the misery it has already created by the bad management of the public treasury and revenues, permits that his ministers make enormous fortunes for themselves. He is charged with having secretly entered into a treaty with some mer-chants of the United States for the sale of a great part of the Republican territory, comprising among others, the State of Sonora, an inexhaustible source of wealth.

When Mr. Seward left, Vera Cruz for Havana he wrote farewell letters to Mr. and Mrs. Juarez, and to Messrs. Lerdo and Romero. He wrote another to Mr. Bossero,

who accompanied him, and declared:
"On leaving Mexico the recollection of the favors I received during my stay in the country prepossesses me in such a manner that the idea of the welcome I expect to receive from my family and friends in the United States is excluded. In everything concerning me the Government of Mexico has not only manifested a feeling of national hospitality without example, but it has exhibited a delicacy which can be appreciated in its full

extent only by generous spirits."

Congress has passed the bill presented by the Committee on Industry for the establishment of a line of steamers between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, touching at

Campeachy. Several Cubans have sown over 100,000 tobacco-plants in San Javier de Tlapacoyan, of as good a quality as that

of Vuelta Abajo, in Cuba. The Neptuno is assured that the cotton crops on both sides of the Rio Grande have been so abundant that the laborers who have been ruined for the last six years will be indemnified for their loss with usury.

ONE CRISIS OVER-REVOLUTION ENDED, EXCEPT IN SINALOA-GEN. ESCOBEDO'S CAVALRY-A SON OF SANTA ANNA MADE PRISONER-NEW RENUNCIATION OF GEN. ORTEGA.

Mexico, Feb. 28.-The danger to the existing Government has passed, but this does not by any means indicate that the country will enjoy the least peace, or that industry and commerce will be enabled to raise their heads. The stagnation is general; wholesale and retail heads. The stagnation is general; wholesale and retail houses suspend daily, commercial faith and safety are names of the past. Mr. Lerdo de Tejado has gained a triumph over his political and personal enemies, and a consequent increase of power. He is not overburdened with statesmanship, but he is the eleverest and most unscru-pulous politician in Mexico, and unequaled as a manager of men and movements. Through his fine abilities in this respect he has been enabled to draw to his side a majority of the most prominent leaders of the Church party, and, with this acquisition, he will be able not only to hold his own but to take the offensive.

The San Luis revolution may be considered terminated. Escobedo with his united forces was at Trancas on the 7th of February, Gen. Antillon at Queretaro, while other generals remained at convenient supporting distance; Gen. Neri threatening San Luis. The forces of the revolutionists consisted of about 4,000 men with 20 pieces of artillery. The rebels were defeated on the 6th by Neri at Ferer after a combat of three hours, and with 400 cavalry he occupied San Luis without a fight on the 14th. The revolutionists were expected to break up into bands, and take to the old standard pastime of robbing. When Escobedo entered San Luis dinner was already waiting for him at the Hotel de las Diligencias. On the 9th the diligence had brought a lady reported to be the wife or mistress of the General commanding the revolutionists and she was met unexpectedly at the hotel by Gen. Escobedo, who recognized her, and ordered her to be searched, and was rewarded for his curiosity with a number of incendiary proclamations to the troops at Guanajuate. She was immediately arrested together with two

Justo. She was immediately arrested together with two Spaniards who accompanied her.

As a proof of the endurance of the Mexican cavalry, it is worth mentioning that Escobedo's cavairy marched 27 leagues on the 14th and ten leagues on the 15th, meeting the revolutionists at Puerto de la Cal, defeating them, and

capturing over 500 men. A son of Gen. Santa Anna headed a movement in the State of Vera Cruz, but after the usual number of skirmishes was defeated, taken prisoner by his own men, and delivered to the commander of the Government troops. The revolution in Vera Cruz, Orizaba and Jalapa is conidered completely ended. The remainder of the prowhipped on the night of the 19th. In the State of Sinaloa

new pronunciamentos have taken place. Gen. Genzales Ortega has assued a manifesto to his fellow citizens of Zacatecas and San Luis, denying that he had the slightest connection with the revolutionary movements in these States, and objects seriously to be considered as having been an opposition President to

THE DISAGREEING BISHOPS. The following singular letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Laval to the Semaine Religiouse, and is published in that journal:

"My Dear M. Descars: People are always talking in tidiocese of Laval about Monseigneur Dupantoup. We
there must be an end of tint. I declare now before Go
and prepared to meet His judgment, that I won
rather die-fall dead at once-than follow the Bishop's
Orieans in the paths in which he is now walking, and int
which the supposed authority ascribed to him is deludir
some members of my diocese. You do not know what he
doing. You do not know what he is saying here, nor wha
his adepts are saying and doing. I know it. I hear it will
my ears. Ne; better die this instant then lend a hand it
these designs—to these unjustifiable maneuvers. I say it
and would maintain it with my last breath. I request,
desire, my dear editor, that these lines may be inserted
in their integrity in your earliest number. I insist upon
it, and I assume the whole responsibility upon myseti
lone. If after that I shall be unable to appear again in " My Dear M. Descars: People are always talking in in their integrity in four earliest number. I fissist upon it, and I assume the whole responsibility upon myseif alone. If after that I shall be unable to appear again in Laval, I will very humbly solieit from the Holy Father permission to die at Rome. Adieu, my dear M. Descars. May these words obtain the widest possible circulation throughout my diocese. I do not trouble myself beyond its limits, not is there need that I should do so. Adleu, in God and for ever. CASIMIR ALEXIS, Bishop of Laval.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE MORDAUNT

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE MORDACAY

CASE.

The special correspondent of The Birmingham

Post writes: "The Prince of Wales consulted Earl Granville and the Lord Chanceller before tendering himself
for examination, and was encouraged by their advice to
attend the Court. I hear that the only doubt entertained
by the Lord Chancellor was whether the course proposed
to be taken by his Royal Highness, however agreeable to
the feelings of his future subjects, was quite fair to the
other gentlemen whose neines had been mentioned in the
case. If the Prince purised himself from any complicity,
would not a prejudice be raised against those who did
follow him, and similarly declare their innocence! Sir F.
Johnstone, for reasons special and peculiar to himself, was
equally destrous to make a statement. They were
neither of them summoned, and their appearance, as was
feared in high legal quarters, has raised a certain unfair
presumption against the other parties whose names came
up during the hearing. Another rumor of the day is that
the most illustrious personage in the land wrote
to the Prince after hearing of the evidence he had
given, to offer him her affectionate congratulations, and
to invite him to call, with the Princess, to receive them
in person. The Prince and Princess accordingly called
upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen's
sympathy with Lady Mordaunt's fannily has been warmly in person. The Prince and Princess accordingly called upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen's sympathy with Lady Mordaunt's family has been warmly and constantly expressed through the Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been throughout the trial in attend-ance on the Queen, at Windsor, and her daily companion in her walks and drives."

LYNCH LAW IN NEBRASKA-TWO ALLEGED MUR-DERERS HANGED.

NORTH PLATTE, March 12 .- At a late hour last night a man named Kief was knocked down and robbed of his watch and about \$100 in currency. Mr. Kief was so brutally beaten that his recovery is doubtful. The desperadoes are without a doubt the same party that robbed the jewelry store of McLucas & Dick, not long since. Acting Deputy Sheriff J. A. Lobley, assisted by several entizens, this afternoon rode down on a hand-car to the "Old Doby," on this side of the bridge, and arrested two men, who gave their names as F. Ward and rested two men, who gave their names as F. Ward and James Bales. A broken revolver already charged, with fresh blood stains on it, was found. In the bark of an old log, buried outside the shanty, was found most of the jewelry which was recently stolen from McLucas & Dick, tied up in two handkerchiefs, together with papers and letters which show them to be regular desperadoes. In one letter a friend said that \$800 had been offered for one of their number by Superintendent Fillmore. Ward and Bales upon their arrival here were taken from the custody of the Sheriff by a mob and hanged. One of the party of desperadoes named John James is missing, but the officers are on the look-out for him. It is reported

WASHINGTON.

THE TENNESSEE TROUBLES-TROOPS ORDERED TO MURFREESBORO-A REQUISITION FOR TROOPS FROM GOV. HOLDEN OF NORTH CAROLINA-THE PROSPECTS OF THE FUND ING BILL IN THE HOUSE-PROBABLE EX-PULSION OF MR. BUTLER OF TENNESSEE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1870. It was thought that when Georgia and Texas were disosed of Reconstruction would be completed, but from present appearances the difficulties in Tennessee will oring up anew, in Congress, the Reconstruction of that State. Gen. Butler, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, has been pursuing an investigation, and a bill covering the case of Tennessee will be reported to the House during the week. The President and Secretary of War had another interview yesterday merning in relation to Tennessee matters, and the result was that the Secretary issued orders for troops to be sent at once to Murfreesboro and Jackson, and from thence to other sec tions of the State, if needed. About 1,500 infantry and cavalry is the number ordered.

Gen, Littlefield has just arrived here from North Carolina, bearing an official requisition from Gov. Holden to the President for troops to be used in Alamance County of that State, which has been declared by the Governor's proclamation to be in insurrection. The communication will be laid before the President to-morrow. It is said that Gov. Holden threatens to declare several other cour ties in a state of insurrection, unless the condition of

things should change.

The Funding bill, which passed the Senate on Friday night, was reported to the House yesterday, and is now on the Speaker's table. It is expected, when it comes up for reference to morrow, that a struggle will take place between the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is thought Gen. Schenck will succeed, and have charge of the bill. It is known that some of the members of the Ways and Means Committee are opposed to the bili in many of its features, but they will defer their judgment to the wishes of Secretary Boutwell, and consent to have the bill go to the House without their objections. There appears to be no doubt of the passage of the bill in its present form,

with little debate.

A number of officers of the various National Banks called on President Grant yesterday. They were intro duced by ex-Controller Freeman Clarke, who is now a bank officer. The visit was merely one of respect. Sub-sequently Senator Sherman called on the President, and was congratulated upon the passage of the Funding Bill, and was informed by the President of the bank officers visit. The Senator replied that he felt sure that the banks had been well treated in the Funding Bill, and was positive that they would be ultimately benefited thereby, besides aiding in placing the Government on a sure footing. The most important feature about this interview is the fact that the President expressed himself emphatically in favor of the bill as passed, the amend-ments having been explained to him by Senator Sherman. The Georgia bill will be the next feature of the debates in the Senate, and it will come up to-morrow. A long and important discussion will follow, which will center on the Bingham amendment, deciding the tenure of the present State officers of Georgia. The cancus of the Republican Senators, held on Thursday, did nothing toward determining a course of action, but developed the fact that the subject would require much patient considera-tion and debate. Senators Edmunds, Carpenter, Ferry, and other strong members, are in favor of Bingham amendment, while many equally strong members, including Senators Morton and Drake, will argue against the amendment, and in favor of Butler's original bill.

It is reported to-night, on what seems to be trustworthy authority, that the House Military Committee will to-morrow report resolutions of expulsion in the case of Representative Butler of Tennessee. The cadetship investigation into this gentleman's case has taken an eccentric turn, and it is now stated that there will be two reports by the Committee, some of the members being in favor of a mere vote of censure. No testimony has been taken in his case for a week, and it is thought the Committee has been less energetie in his case than in those of Messrs. Whittemore and Deweese. The whole subject of the cadetship, including all cases now before the Committee, will probably be closed within a fortnight.

The House Committee on Post-Offices have decided not to report in favor of the bill of Mr. Farnsworth, the Chairman, placing the erection of the New-York and Boston Post-Offices in the hands of a commission. It is

anderstood, however, that Mr. Farusworth will endeavor to obtain a vote on the bill in the House. Memorials have been received from Massachusetts and Ohio, asking Congress to make an appropriation to enable Capt. Hall to continue his explorations in the Arctic regions. The one from Massachusetts is signed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Executive Council, all the heads of departments at the State-House, and the Mayor, Collector, and many prominent merchants of The one from Ohio is signed by the Governor all the State officers, and nearly all the members of both branches of the Legislature.

A large and spirited meeting, in the interests of the American Tract Society, was held in the Calvary Baptist Church this evening. Senators Bucklingham and Patter son, the Hon. S. S. Fisher of Cincinnati, and Secretaries son, the Hon. S. S. Fisher of Checkman, Stevenson and Shearer of New-York delivered addresses. The benevolent receipts for the year were \$127,322; expenditures for colportage, \$52,200; grants to the dest tute, \$61,560; foreign cash appropriations, \$5,550. The Secretary has employed 291 missionary ecleorteurs, of which 105 have beloved among the desirtute whites and Freedmen of the South. An agency has been established at San Francisco, and a corps of colporteurs commissioned for the miners, Chinese, and others on the Pacific coast. Publications issued by the Society, through the Mission Press at Shanghal, are now distributing among the Pagan population of California. Much interest has been awakened in connection with the incetings.

LARGE AMOUNT OF WORK BEFORE CONGRESS-

LARGE AMOUNT OF WORK BEFORE CONGRESS—
A LONG SESSION EXPECTED.
[GANKRAL PARS DELYCEL].

So far, 1.500 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in both Houses of Congress, and are now before the appropriate committees. Many of these are of a private character. But even excluding these, there is no probability they can all be acted upon daring the present session of Congress. Besides, others, in large nambers, will be introduced hereafter. In view of the public measures to be acted on, and the slow progress thus far made, it is supposed by not a few members that Congress will not adjourn before the 1st of sinly.

The Secretary of the Treasury has allowed to be protested some of the unadored Texas indomnity bonds, holding that, according to the principles decided in the case of Texas agt. Winte and Chiles, they are not negotiable, and, therefore, will be paid in Texas only.

Assistant Postmaster General Terrell has received specimens of the new postage stamp. They are far superior to those at present in use, and printed in more appropriate colors. It is probable that the stamp will be ready for sale by the list of April.

THE FUNDING BILL. THE SEVENTH SECTION CORRECTED.

Washington, March 13 .- Several important errors having occurred in the publication of the seventh section of the Senate Funding bill as passed by that body,

orrors having occurred in the publication of the seventh section of the Senate Funding bill as passed by that body, it is horewith communicated in a corrected form:

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That on and after the 1st day October, 1sto, registered bonds of any denomination not less than \$1,000, sened under the provisions of this act and no others, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the notes issued to the National Banking Associations for circulation, under an act entitled "An Act to provide for their circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3,1864, and all National Banking Associations organized under said act or any amendments thereof, are hereby required to deposit bonds issued under this act as security for their circulating notes, within one year from the date of the passage of this act, in default of which their right to issue notes for circulation shall be forfeited, and the Treasurer and the Controller of the Currency shall be authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulation, and to return the bonds held as security therefor to the association bow which they were deposited, in sums of not less than \$1,000; provided, that any such association now in existence may, upon giving thirty days' notice to the Controller of the Currency, by resolution of its board of directors, deposit legal-tender notes with the Treasurer of the United State; to the amount of its outstanding circulation, and take up the bonds pledged for its redemption; and provided further, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank, as such security, shall be of the class of bonds herein authorized, bearing the rate of interest of five per cent, and not more than one-third shall be of the class of bonds herein authorized, bearing the rate of interest of five per cent, and not more than one-third shall be of the class of bonds herein authorized, bearing the rate of interest of five and and a h

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, March 12. The House met for general debate as if in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Coburn (kep., Ind.) in the chair as Speaker pro tem. There were not a dozen members in their seats on the Republican side of the House. The attendance on the Democratic side was somewhat larger, but the House had a generally deserted and dreary appearance.

dreary appearance.

The proceedings were devoid of public interest. The House adjourned at 4:15.